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AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

In celebration of the anniversary of the 25th May, thirty three prisoners confined for political and other minor criminal offences, were liberated by order of the Governor.

BENIFICENT SOCIETY.

On Sunday last the female schools of this capital under the superintendence of the above-mentioned Society, assembled at the Argentine Theatre, where premiums were awarded to those of the scholars who had excelled in their studies and in moral virtues.—The spectacle was at once interesting, brilliant and imposing. The boxes (with the exception of that appropriated to the government) were mostly occupied by ladies attired in the simple and elegant manner for which they are so conspicuous. Indeed, it may be said that a great portion of the beauty. rank and fashion of Buenos Ayres had assembled upon the occasion. Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance, as the Representative of the Government, sat in the Government box, with General Rolon, Colonel Pedro Ramos and Don Agustin Garrigós. Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, Captain Belt, of the United States ship Marion, and various officers of that ship and of H. B. M's ship Actæon, also attended. An excellent orchestra officiated, and the National Anthem was performed twice, viz:—at the commencement of the proceedings and at the conclusion. The concourse in the Theatre was very great, the pit and gallery were thronged as well as the boxes, but the greatest order prevailed and the spectators retired highly impressed with the scene they had witnessed. Some of our countrymen who were present assured us that nothing in Buenos Ayres had given them so much pleasure as the proceedings in question.

The grenadier company of the Guardia Argentina, with band and colours, were stationed in front of the Theatre during the funcion;—the band playing at intervals.

Full details, with a list of the scholars who obtained rewards, will be found in the Gaceta of Tuesday last. The proceedings or act were opened by the following address from Señora Cresencia Boado de Garrigós, Presidentress of the Society.

"Ladies,

We again assemble to perform one of our most cherished duties, fulfilling an august act, interesting as it is sublime, and which has ever attracted the sympathies of this philantrophic and civilised people. The moral virtues and application of the scholars will this day receive a just and beneficial recompense, which will serve as a stimulus to the practice of similar virtues. Your exertions Ladies have been crowned with the desired end.—The Government, which have given such protection to your efforts, have not ceased in their desire to foment female education; and although the iniquitous and unjust blockade, which the country now suffers, by diminishing the revenue, prevents them aiding the Society with the funds they were wont to do, their wise measures have facilitated the continuation of all the objects of its noble institution.

Congratulate yourselves then, ladies, not only that learning has advanced, by your assistance, and under the auspicies of Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, column of order and protector of all that is useful and tending to the welfare of the people over whom he so worthily presides; but also on seeing that these young females receive a moral and religious education, and that regard the most pure to the great National cause of the Argentine Confederation is impressed on their tender minds."

On the close of the proceedings, the Presidentress spoke as follows—

"Ladies,

All our wishes are fulfilled since we have had the full satisfaction to render ostensible, the happy results produced by religious industrious and federal education which we have endeavoured to cement on the tender minds of these Argentinas.

We ought to feel gratified in having distributed the rewards with justice, and in having observed in the scholars the love and respect due to the Illustrious Chief of the State.

We also confidently rely that the innocent prayers of those grateful children, which they incessantly make to the Almighty for the Great Citizen, to whom the country is so much indebted, will be benignly heard; and that under his direction the happiness of the country will be assured, so that he will not cease to employ his paternal care in the encouragement of education; and in protecting the Benificent Society, which labours so much to perfect it."

It is said that the late Emperor Alexander of Russia, declared that the grandest sight he had witnessed in London, was the assemblage of ten thousand children in St. Paul's Cathedral, appertaining to the charity schools of that Capital and its vicinity at their annual general meeting.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

30th ult. A launch and an armed whale boat cruised to the N. last night and returned to the outer roads this morning.

31st. Two armed whale boats sailed to the N. early this morning, but were recalled about 1 P. M. by a gun from the Perle and another from the Triomphant, both vessels at the same time displaying recall signals.

1st inst. The Perle's launch which sailed on the 28th ult., returned this day from the S. E. This launch is a large covered boat, which the Spaniards call a *guadaño* or some such name. She is swivel armed—her crew 20 men—more or less.

2nd. Nothing new.

3rd. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night to the N. and returned to the outer roads this morning. A French brig was at anchor off Point Lara.

4th. Nothing new.

5th. Rainy and foggy—fine weather for ducks and blockade breakers. The Perle's launch left the outer roads at mid-day and steered through rain and fog to the S. E., to look out for stragglers. Some therefore likened her to the "stealthy cat." The simile however is out of place—yet let it go.

The report of cannon was heard this morning at 3 o'clock, proceeding from the direction of Ensenada.

This day (6th inst.) completes the 802nd day of the blockade.

The *Journal du Havre* of January last, published the text of a petition from the French merchants of Montevideo to the Chamber of Deputies, praying that a sufficient force be sent out to strike a decisive blow at Buenos Ayres, and thus put an end to the disastrous state of things in that country, from which their commerce was suffering greatly. It was transmitted to M. Mermillod, with a request that he would present and support it.

The Weather during the week has been rather warm for the season. Thermometer 56 to 60. Thursday and yesterday were 'rainy days.'

Official Documents.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

Salto, May 21t, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation.

The Commander of the Department of the North.

To General Manuel Corbalan, principal Aid-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.

I address you by express authorisation, in order that you will be pleased to lay before H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, the expression of the decided loyalty and profound gratitude of the military of the Department of the North, for the just and merited confidence with which H. E. has been pleased to honor them in his esteemed letter of 7th inst., published in the Gaceta No. 5040, on the 11th inst.

The feelings of military honor, General, which these officers have known how to impress upon the minds of their soldiers (susceptible likewise of noble sentiments), would be soiled by answering the vile and columnious tales of traitor wretches like Cespedes and Buter in any other mode than by exemplary chastisement, should they dare to approach us.

God preserve you many years.

Angel Pacheco.

The Gaceta of 29th ult., contains copies of notes to the Government from various employés, stating their inability on account of indisposition to attend the Cathedral on the festival of 25th May.

The Gaceta of 3rd inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Magin Prat and Don Mariano Solsona, with the decision dated 29th ult., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

On the 25th inst., H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, John Henry Mandeville, Esq., gave a grand dinner in commemoration of the anniversary of the birth-day of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and in honor of her Marriage, at which were H. E. Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance, Generals Soler, Guido, Pinedo, Rolon and Corbalan, the Chevalier Don Luis Souza Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, Don Manuel Sequiera Lima, Chargê d'Affaires from H. M. the Emperor of Brazil to the Republics of Peru and Bolivia, Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War and Finance of the Oriental Republic, Captain Robert Russel of H. B. M's ship Actæon, Captain William J. Belt, of the United States ship Marion, and Dr. James Lepper, Physician to the British Legation.

H. E. the Governor, in full uniform, accompanied by his Ministers, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Mandeville, at the entrance of which they were received by that gentleman, also in full uniform. The dinner was of the most sumptuous description, and the dining-room was decorated with the Argentine and British flags entwined around the portait of H. M. Queen Victoria.

At the termination of the repast, H. E. the Governor requested Mr. Mandeville and the other gentlemen to accompany him in the following toast—"To the health and glory of H. M. Queen Victoria: To H. R. H. Prince Albert her Illustrious Consort; and to the prosperity and happiness of the British Nation."

Mr. Mandeville then gave—

"To the Argentine Confederation, and may the friendly relations which subsist between them, under the auspices of its Illustrious Chief, and Great Britain be perpetual."

Government-House Entertainment.

In the evening of the same day a magnificent Ball and Supper were given by H. E. the Governor at the Government-House, in celebration of the above mentioned interesting events. The invitation cards issued on the occasion were highly complimentary to our Sovereign and Country, and to our Minister, J. H. Mandeville, Esq., in particular; stating that, in acknowledgement of the kind feelings the Government of H. B. M. have ever evinced towards this Republic since its independence, their friendly interest in behalf of the Argentine Confederation, especially in the present question of the blockade, the constant expression of sympathy of the British Nation, the distinguished and kind offices for which this Country is indebted to J. H. Mandeville, Esq., H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, and other unequivocal proofs of his friendship towards the Republic and the person of H. E. the Governor; the latter had accepted his invitation to dinner, and, in reciprocity, would, at its conclusion, give a Ball at the Government-House, to which the British Minister and his guests would accompany H. E.

From 8 o'clock to 11 the rumbling of carriages proceeding and returning was incessant. Ascending the brilliantly illuminated staircase of the principal entrance and passing along the equally well lighted gallery, the ladies were conducted to a handsome ante-chamber provided with every article necessary for the reparation of any derangement in the toilette. From this apartment they were ushered by gentlemen in waiting indiscriminately into one of the three ball saloons. At the extremity of the gallery a place was fitted up, with every convenience, for the reception of the hats and cloaks of gentlemen, who, upon divesting themselves of their encumbrances, repaired directly to the ball rooms.

H. E., with Mr. Mandeville and company, did not arrive till 11 o'clock. Upon the announcement of his approach, the gentlemen in the saloons ranged themselves in a double line, in order to greet his arrival; but H. E. avoided the eclat of the intended reception by entering by the private staircase. In the mean time the band of the guard of hoonr in attendance in the court-yard struck up the National Air and *God save the Queen*. His Excellency, Mr. Mandeville and the accompanying guests, seated themselves in one of the elegant drawing-rooms, where they were waited upon by several of the company, and after a short time had elapsed, the Governor and Mr. Mandeville advanced to the door of the adjoining ball-room, when many presentations took place, among whom the ladies formed a large proportion. H. E. received their compliments and gratulations with a complaisance and cheerfulnes peculiar to himself, having something jocoso and piquant to say to each and every one of them.

THE BALL.

Immediately on the arrival of H. E. dancing commenced. The three spacious saloons appropriated to this purpose, were fitted up with the greatest taste and elegance, the Argentine and British flags entwined being conspicuously displayed in each. A large-sized portrait of H. E. decorated the front wall of the second saloon. In one of the other rooms the Declaration of the Independence of the Argentine Republic enclosed in a rich frame, was suspended; and, in the third, that of the United States, similarly placed. Each ball-room was provided with a forte-piano accompanied by an efficient orchestra conveniently located in an adjoining lobby. The blaze of six chandeliers emitting the light of nearly two hundred spermaceti candles of pink and white colour, cast a soft and luxuriant brilliancy throughout. The votaries of Terpsichore must have felt well satisfied—and so it seemed they did from the untiring alacrity with which they skipped on the "light fantastic toe." The grave minuet, the gay quadrille, the mazy contre-danse, the whirling gallopade, and the sprightly Federal, alternately afforded occasion for the display of the sylphlike figures and graceful motions of the lovely females who glided before the eye of the enraptured beholder. Amidst such a scene of loveliness and amiability it is impossible for us to particularize, yet we cannot pass over in silence the admiration excited by the fascinating manners of Doña Manuelita Rosas, the accomplished daughter of H. E. Her hand was generally sought in the dance, and no request was rejected, so that she had not a moment's repose—indeed, she seemed most happy when contributing to the happiness of others.

Each ball-room was successively honored with the presence of H. E. and Mr. Mandeville, who traversed the saloons arm in arm, cordially returning the salutations and compliments addressed to them.

During the whole evening refreshments of every description were served to the ladies and gentlemen, in the different handsomely arranged apartments appropriated to this purpose. Nothing was wanting that could contribute to the enjoyment of the company, and every thing was of the first quality and served in the very first style.

Other rooms elegantly adorned, and provided with that much prized comfort of the Englishman—the grate and fire—were reserved for card-playing and *tertulia*, but every gentleman present evinced his good taste by preferring the society of the charming ladies who graced the ball-rooms.

LADIES' DRESSES.

Sensible as we are of the interest which the fair portion of our readers will feel to have a correct description of so important a part of a Grand Ball, as the ladies' dresses, we regret that our incompetency to do it justice, forces us to confine ourselves to the following general remarks.

The ladies, one and all, displayed on this occasion, more than their accustomed taste and elegance in their attire. The dresses of the married ladies were generally of plain and figured silks and satins of dark tints, such as the claret, violet, and fawn color, with rich trimmings of blonde or velvet and ornaments to correspond with the color of the dress.—The most prevailing colors of the young ladies' dresses, were white and rose, with a few exceptions of straw and other delicate fancy hues, and consisted chiefly of muslin, tulle, gauze or blonde lace, whose ample folds, while they set off to great advantage the nymph-like forms of the wearers, waved gracefully as they glided through the mazes of the dance. These dresses were generally worn over a white or rose colored silk or satin under-dress.

The daughter of H. E. the Governor and other ladies of the family being still in mourning, wore rich black velvet dresses.

The ornaments most worn consisted of ear-drops and necklaces of brilliants, (some of them of great value,) pearls, topaz, gold, &c.; and a profusion of finger rings of brilliants, whose glittering sparks literally dazzled the sight.

The head-dresses were generally low, agreeably to the prevailing fashion, the temples being covered by braids of hair or clusters of curls:—a few white or rose colored flowers, or silver, pearl or brilliant ornaments completing the whole. The native ladies wore the Federal device, consisting of a small red bow placed at the left side of the head—two ladies only wore feathers.

COMPANY.

His Excellency the Governor and the Señorita Manuela Rosas.

Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, lady and the Señorita Mercedes Arana.

Don Manuel Insiarte, Minister of Finance, lady and daughter.

John Henry Mandeville, Esq., Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M.

The Chevalier Don Luis Souza Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from H. M. the Emperor of Brazil, and private secretary.

Don Manuel Sequiera Lima, Chargé d'Affaires of H. M. the Emperor of Brazil to Peru and Bolivia, lady, and private secretary.

Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War and Finance of the Oriental Republic, lady and the Señoritas Alsira, Fatima, and Micaela Diaz.

Baron Picolet d'Hermillon, Consul General of H. M. the King of Sardinia.

Charles Bunge, Esq., Consul of H. M. the King of Holland.

Alfred M. Slade, Esq., Consul of the United States of North America, lady and Miss Agnes Slade.

John C. Zimmermann, Esq., Consul for the City of Hamburgh, lady and Miss Leonora Zimmermann.

Dr. James Lepper, Physician to the British Legation.

All the Diplomatic and Consular Agents were in full uniform.

Officers of H. B. M's ship Actæon.

Captain Robert Russel, Lieuts. Alfred N. Fairman and James A. Mends, Lieut. of Marines Henry Arnold, Surgeon John Dunlap, Purser John H. Hutchings and son (Captain's Clerk), and Midshipman Lambert.

Officers of United States ship Marion.

Captain William J. Belt, Lieuts. George A. Prentiss and Edward Middleton, Purser E. A. Watson, Passed Midshipmen Thomas A. Mix, Francis Winslow and George Wells, assistant surgeon Wheelwright.

Officers of H. B. M's brig Camelion.

George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, Surgeon Edward Johnson.

All the above-mentioned officers were in uniform.

The Rev. the Vicar General of the Diocese, President of the Honorable House of Representatives, Dr. Don Miguel Garcia.

Don Agustin Garrigós, Under Secretary for the Home Department, and lady.

Don Manuel Irigoyen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and daughter.

Señor Bernardo Victorica, Chief of Police, and lady.

Generals, Miguel E. Soler, lady and daughter, William Brown and lady, Tomas Guido and lady, Lucio Mancilla and lady, Agustin de Pinedo and lady, Mariano B. Rolon and lady, Jose Ruiz Huidobro and daughter, Felipe Heredia and the lady of the deceased General Alejandro Heredia, Corbalan, Pedro Lenguas, lady and two daughters.

Colonels, Pedro Ramos, Francisco Erezcano, Francisco Crespo, Nicolas Martinez Fontes, lady and daughter, Bonifacio Ramos, Valerio Sanchez, Martin Hidalgo, Julian Gonzalez Salomon, Mariano Maza, Casto Caceres, Andres Sagui, Francisco Biedma, Francisco Quevedo, Roman Quevedo.

Lieut. Colonels, Ramon Bustos, Martin Santa Coloma, Manuel Maestre and lady.

Don Miguel de Riglos and lady, Pedro Vela and lady, Vicente Peralta and lady, Nicolas Mariño and lady, Pedro Plomer and daughter, Joaquin Reville and lady, Rafael Bosch and lady, Juan Manuel Larrazabal and lady, Dr. Gonzalez Peña and lady, Pedro Romero lady and daughter, Gabriel Munilla and two daughters, Jose Antonio Anavitarte, lady and daughter. Nicolas Mar,inez Fontes and lady, Eleuterio Monteagudo and lady, Eustaquio Jimenes and lady, Juan Rafael Oromi and lady.

Señoras, Doña Mercedes Fuentes de Rosas, Maria Josefa de Ezcurra, Juana de Ezcurra, Carmen Quinanilla de Alvear. Virginia Alvear, Joaquina Alvear, Dolores Fernandez de Quiroga, Jesus Quiroga, Mercedes Quiroga, Maria Antonia Belaustegui, Señora de Arrotea, Mercedes Arrotea, Amalia Arrotea, Eusebia Lasala, Juana Guillerma Irogoyen de Castellanos, Magdalena Olavarria, the Lady and daughter of Col. Joaquin Ramiro, S. Blanco and J. Inchaurregui, Corina Rosas, Dolores Marcet.

Don Felipe de Ezcurra, Francirco Belaustegui, Alvaro Alsogaray, José Ezcurra, Felipe de la Paz

Arana Luis Belaustegui, Tomas Guidó, Torcuato Alvear, Dr. Fernando Cordero, Manuel Mancilla, Benedicto Maciel, Vicente Corbalan, Victorino Peña, Eulogio Blanco, Tomas Garcia de Zuñiga, Bonifacio Huergo, Lorenzo Torres, Marcos Agrele, Juan Antonio Agrelo, Emilio Agrelo, Jose Maria Irigoyen, Fermin Irigoyen, Manuel Irigoyen, Emilio Irigoyen, Pedro Pinedo, Federico Pinedo, Agustin Pinedo, Adolfo Mancilla, Manuel Nuñez, Fernando Cordero, Elias Buteler, Sr. Llerena.

Messrs. Thomas Duguid and lady, Jonathan Downes and lady, Thomas Armstrong and lady, George Dowdall and lady, John Dalton and lady, Robert Macalister and lady, John Macfarlane and lady, Edmund Mackinlay and lady, William A. Rhodes and lady, Joshua Thwaites and lady, Bartholomew Foley and lady, Nelson Hartwig, lady and Miss Aurelia Becke, James Kiernan, lady and Miss Catherine Kiernan, John B. Kiernan and lady, George Frank and the Misses Sophia, Louisa and Clara Frank.

Mrs. Mackinlay and Miss Mackinlay, Mrs. Macdonnell, Mrs. M'Dougall, Miss Morrison, Miss Barton, Miss Ellen Campbell, Miss Cliff.

Reverend William Brown, Messrs. Peter Sheridan, James Sheridan, Hugh Sheridan, John Harrat, Patrick Maclean, Thomas Sillitoe, William Gilpin, David Smith, John Smith, Thomas Jones, William Stewart, Richard Hargreaves, Daniel Mackinlay Samuel R. Phibbs, Stephen Puddicomb, Angus Wright, F. A. Clint, Stephen Hallet, Henry W. Gilbert, George S. Fairfield, Freeman H. Bangs, Joseph Mohr, D. B. R. Dickinson, Stewart Douglas, Richard Carlisle, Thomas Shaw, George Walker.

The company consisted of about 500 persons, including 200 ladies.

We can offer no other apology for the numerous omissions which will be noticed in the above list, than the impossibility to supply the deficiencies from memory.

THE BANQUET-ROOM.

This splendid saloon, with its gorgeously garnished table presented, at the entrance, a most delightful *coup d'œil,* the effect of which was enhanced by the brilliancy of the illumination produced by three large chandeliers and numerous other lights, some of which were placed in a magnificent candelabria of exquisite workmanship. Over the mantle-piece hung entwined the National flag of the Republic and the Union Jack of Old England, and beneath them a rich frame in which were enclosed, on a pink damask field, the portraits of H. M. Queen Victoria and H. R. H. Prince Albert, and those of H. E. the Governor and his late Consort, the lamented Doña Encarnacion Ezcurra de Rosas. Along the centre of the table rose up in stately grandeur five large ornamental pyramids of fruit and confectionery, that in the middle from its colossal proportions towering above the rest in Chimboraso-like majesty. About half past 2 o'clock, a portion of the company, preceded by H. E. the Governor and Mr. Mandeville, were ushered to the supper-table, at the head of which H. E. took his seat, supported on the right by J. H. Mandeville, Esq., and the Minister of Finance, and on the left by the Inspector General and the Minister for Foreign Affairs: the rest of the table, which could accomodate about sixty persons was occupied by ladies, upon whom the gentlemen waited with becoming gallantry and courtesy. On the entrance of H. E. two military bands stationed in the adjoining gallery struck up the National Anthem, followed by *God save the Queen.* One party of ladies being served, another was conducted to the table--and when all the fair portion of the company had been duly attended to the gentlemen supplied their places. Ten successive parties, four of ladies and six of gentlemen, sat down to the festive board. H. E. the Governor and Mr. Mandeville remained until all the ladies had been served, the Minister for Foreign Affairs presiding whilst the gentlemen partook of the sumptuous repast. The table groaned under the profusion of the choicest viands, prepared in a manner to defy the criticism of the most fastidious epicurean. The wines--from the exhilirating Champagne to the gentle Bourdeaux--were of exquisite quality, and circulated freely round the board. The whole service of the table was of the most elegant porcelain and finest glass. Indeed, every thing was grand, and on the grandest scale of taste and magnificence. The two military bands in the gallery continually enlivened the convivial scene, by playing select and popular airs, symphonies, &c., of the first composers.

THE CONCLUSION.

Whilst one portion of the company were regaling themselves in the banquet-room, those who remained in the ball-saloons enjoyed, with unabated enthusiasm, the bustling amusement of the dance. Refreshed by the substantial cheer of the festive board, the whole company, on returning, successively joined, with new vigour, in the mirthful exercise.—Thus continued the joyous scene till the rays of the rising sun of the 26th burst in upon the indefatigable votaries of the nimble-footed goddess, who were at this moment heartily engaged in the gambols of the merry *Cielito.* The appearance of the great luminary--the tutelary deity of the antient Incas—was hailed with the sublime strains of the National Anthem, chanted by the whole company standing, including H. E. the Governor. On the conclusion of this heart-stirring composition, *God save the Queen* was struck up by the band, and sung by the English gentlemen present in chorus. Enthusiastic cries of *Viva S. M. la Reina Victoria! Viva el Ilustre Restaurador de las Leyes! Viva el Sr. Ministro Britanico!* followed this majestic air, accompanied by a grand discharge of rockets. The company then took leave of their munificent entertainer, H. E. and Mr. Mandeville departing shortly afterwards; and thus concluded a festivity never surpassed on any previous occasion in the capital of the civilization of the South.

H. E. and Mr. Mandeville were received with due honors by the guard belonging to the battalion *Libertad* stationed in the court-yard, the balconies fronting which, we should have before stated, were handsomely decorated with flags. H. E., accompanied by the Minister of Finance and attended by an Aid-de-Camp, proceeded directly in his carriage to his private residence. Mr. Mandeville was escorted to his dwelling, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, attended by another Aid-de-Camp.

We could fill pages with what has been related to us respecting the impression produced on the company by the dignified frankness, jovial discourse and quick repartee of H. E. the Governor. He seemed greatly to enjoy the scene, rallying by his kindness, his affability and his example those who did not enter fully into its spirit. He was viewed with intense interest by all, not only from its being the first public occasion on which he had appeared, since the melancholy bereavements with which he has been visited, but from the celebrity which political events have given to his name in all parts of the world. He was truly

"The observ'd of all observers."

No eulogium can be too great on the Managers of this grand entertainment. Through their well concerted arrangements and selection of expert attendants the most admirable order prevailed, and general satisfaction was given. Nay, the company were more than satisfied—they were grateful for the marked attentions which each and every one received. The gentlemen who composed the Committee of management were General Lucio Mancilla, Colonel Mariano Maza, Major Pedro Ximeno, Señor Agustin Garrigós, Señor Juan Manuel Larrazabal.

The Masters of the Ceremonies who, under the active superintendence of General Mancilla, officiated most efficiently on the occasion, were Colonel Francisco Erezcano, Señores Benedicto Maciel, José Maria Sagasta, Luis Aldao, Adolfo Mancilla, Carlos Ezcurra.

The meed of praise is likewise due to Mrs. Smith for the excellent manner in which the viands were prepared. Suffice it to say that the well-earned fame of the late Doctor, was fully sustained by his representative. Nor must we withhold the commendation to which M. Monguillot is entitled for the delicate and first-rate style in which the sweetmeats and pastry were furnished. He might fairly compete with the far-famed Gunter of Berkely-square.

During the night of the 25th, until past 7 in the morning of the 26th, flights of rockets, ever and anon let off from the court-yard, threw a glow of brilliancy over the festive roof till the final close of the enchanting scene.

Some Account of the Falklands Islands, from a Six Months' Residence in 1838 *and* 1839. By L. B. Mackinnon, R. N., First Mate of H. M's Cutter Arrow.

(*Continued from our last.*)

The conflicts with sea elephants and sea lions were not less perilous; but we must leave these exploits to say that the fisheries are most abundant, and might be carried on to a prodigious and profitable extent. With regard to the essential article of fuel, our author notices:—

"The coast of America adjacent to these islands being covered with wood, would afford great facility to steamers for a supply of fuel in any quantity. With four men in one day I cut sufficient peat for a months' consumption; four or five sunny days are sufficient to dry it thoroughly; it is then fit to stack for use. Captain Fitz-Roy says, 'The want of wood in these islands would be a serious inconvenience, but its deficiency is thus amply supplied, which answers every purpose. It will not, however, answer for a forge in its natural state; but if, by a mechanical process, it could be pressed hard for some time before it was used, it would afford a much greater heat.' Weddel in his voyage, states, 'that by working the peat-holes alternately, a sufficient quantity can always be procured.'"

And he adds, in a note:—

"'*Compressed Peat Fuel.*—So long ago as 1836,' says the *Literary Gazette,* 'we called the public attention to the experiments carried on by Lord Willoughby de Eresby, for the compression of peat into a fuel, which should answer all the purposes of coal, in agriculture and manufactories, and become an article of immeasureable importance in vast sterile tracks of country, where the latter prolific source of industry and wealth could not be obtained. In 1837, we noticed the progressive success which has attended these operations, and in the present year reviewed a statement, published by the noble lord, in which he detailed the course of his trials, alterations, and inprovements, till he had reached the reward of his patriotic labours, by perfecting a machine, and process of compression, fully adequate to the object he had so indefatigably and ingeniously pursued,' &c."

No doubt the remedy is most ready and efficient. We conclude with the great gist of the whole statement, after recapitulating the *key* possessions which Britain holds throughout the habitable globe.

"Without dwelling longer on the advantages arising from these several stations already mentioned, let us turn our eyes towards the continent of Australia, now boldly erecting its front, and rising into civilisation and importance in a manner hitherto unexampled! Let us look also at the vast extent of territory, and at the mighty states that line the waters of the Pacific Ocean. What is the intermediate spot between Great Britain and Australia and New Zealand, which forms a half-way house for the trade which is hourly increasing by the intercourse of the two countries, and rising into one of great national consequence? The Falkland Islands! Where is the spot which commands the passage round Cape Horn and the Straits of Magellan, and consequently that point which, as the trade with the Pacific increases, arising from a natural course of events which will take place, and which, consequently, must be of great importance to the interests of Britain? The Falkland Islands! Taken, therefore, as the pivot

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MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 4th of June, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

of the trade between the great and isolated continent of Australia on the one hand, and of the immense regions washed by the waters of the Pacific on the other, the Falkland Islands will become at no distant period the key to the commerce of those distant shores, and the Gibraltar of the Pacific and of the Australian seas. Such, in a commercial point of view, may be at some future, though not very distant period, the benefit derivable to Britain from the possession of the Falklands."

Mr. M. proceeds to show that, in the event of a war either in the old or new world, they would be no less important, and he observes:-

"The situation of the Falklands is such that it may both assist our trade and check that of other nations, in case of hostilities, even under the supposition (a supposition which I trust may not be realized for ages to come), that our colonies in Australia were desirous of separating themselves from the mother country, their vicinity to the Falklands would induce them, even if they had no connexion with the mother country, to procure what they required, either for luxury or convenience, at a dépot of British manufactures established so near and so handy for their convenience.— If, therefore, we consider this cluster of islands either as pivots for trade, and as a locale to promote commercial enterprise in times of peace, or as stations and dépots for provisions and convalescence in time of war, or in any other point of view they are considered, they cannot but revive a feeling of that interest in the people of Britain which existed last century. Speaking as an Englishman, I cannot but feel proud and gratified in seeing the flag of my nation—that flag which has for a thousand years braved the battle and the breeze—wave triumphantly on every commanding point in every quarter of the globe, in every port promoting commerce, freedom of intercourse, civilisation, and the freedom and happiness of mankind. Long may this continue? Perhaps the present century may witness steamboats plying between the Falklands and the coast of Patagonia and the Straits of Magellan; the whole of Patagonia may be explored, and the continental population redeemed from that state of barbarism and wretchedness which in other places is fast melting before the warmth of civilisation, of Christianity, and of individual happiness and national prosperity." *Amen.*

(Concluded.)

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

May 30.—Wind N. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

May 31.—Wind N. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 1.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 2.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 3.—Wind N. opposite coast visible.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 4.—Wind N. Rain all day.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 5.—Wind E. S. E. foggy. Rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 31st ult., was performed the comedy of *Coquetismo y Presuncion,* and the one act piece *Los guantes amarillos.*

On 2nd inst., *Juan de Cales en las costas de Portugal,* and a farce.

We were not present on either of the above occasions.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 31st ult., was performed *Verter, ó sea el Abate seductor,* and a farce.

We did not attend.

'Oscar and Malvina,' was advertised for Thursday evening last, (the part of Oscar by Señor Ruiz,) but postponed on occount of unfavourable weather.

CIRCUS.

(AT THE RETIRO GARDEN.)

There are performances of tight and slack rope dancing, &c., by young ladies and gentlemen at the above-mentioned place, which commence at half past 3 in the afternoon of every holiday.—Weather permitting.

Doña Justina Piacentini, still resides amongst us without an opportunity of displaying her histrionic and vocal talents.—Would that she could be here, what our countrywoman Mrs. Charles Mathews, other wise Madame Vestris, is in London, then we might hope, to see the stately figure and hear the dulcet tones of 'the Piacentini' in Semiramis, Tancredi, &c.

We often regret that the orchestras of the Argentine and Victoria Theatres, amongst which are'some good performers, should have so little to do.

"The New York Journal of Commerce," taking its tone from the Montevideo papers, is any thing but friendly to the Government of this country. It has however got 'its back up' about the proceedings of the French at the Sandwich Islands, which the following extract from its number of 1st February will show.

"According to our understanding of the law of nations, Tamehameha has as good a right to determine what foreigners shall be allowed to settle in his country, as Louis Philippe has, or his people, to determine the same question respecting France. It seems to us that this conduct of the French towards the feeble nations of the Pacific Islands, is not only a violation of their rights, but exceedingly mean and despicable.

* * * * * * * * * * *

"The American people have a deep interest in these lawless and cruel proceedings of the French in the Pacific. Missionaries have been sent out from this country who have introduced themselves into the Sandwich Islands, not by violence, but by kindness; and by a long course of generous service, have won the confidence of the recently savage communities there, and are fast elevating them to the rank of intelligent and christian nations. We have begun to feel that the Sandwich Islanders are part of our own family, and entitled not only to our pity, but to our respect, and our protection."

"The Weekly Herald" of New York of 15th February last, has the following lines.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

"The Rose of England's rich parterre
(Where every flower is passing fair;)
All youth, all hope, all loveliness,
Whom millions only name to bless.
How dazzling is that open brow!
Not even the diadem, whose glow
Encircles it with lustre bright,
Casts into shade its gentle light;
So dignified, so lofty, mild,
There meet the angel, woman, child,
O! who could gaze upon thy face,
Young scion of a royal race,
Without that warm and earnest feeling,
To hand, and heart, and sword appealing,
Which stirred so well in days gone by
Old England's glorious chivalry,
And now surrounds thy stately throne
With millions proud thy sway to own,
Ready the wide world to defy,
And quick to arm—and blest to die,
Ere from thy royal coronal
Its smallest gem should fade or fall!"

A recent number of the same Journal says—

"In England. the high tory party are a lofty, proud, intellectual, ambitious, domineering, accomplished race of pleasant scoundrels—but in the colonies their humble imitators, the sub-tories, are the meanest, dirtiest, most unprincipled, most contemptible crew that ever the devil has yet eaten, with brimstone sauce, for a morning breakfast—save and except the pretty Tory young women, who are riper than angels for eating."

The following names should have been included in the list of the company at the Government-House entertainment. Señorita Mercedes Aguirre, Don Carlos Anaya, Don Juan José Ruiz, Don Carlos Salvañac, Rev. Martin Boneo Dr. Tiburcio Carcova, Don Juan Peña, Don Antonio Bilbao, Don Fernando Garcia, Manuel Errosquin, José Maria Arrue, Geronimo Cáceres, Señora Petrona Nuñez de Correa Morales, Gregorio Dañorutia, Patricio Peralta.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Married.

On the 29th ult., Mr. WILLIAM FRAMPTON, to Miss HELEN REED, both natives of Scotland.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

TO PRIVATE HOUSES AND DEALERS.

BEST Old Sherry Wine, bottled in England, for Sale in boxes of 3 dozens each, at an extraordinary low price, at Charles Zeigler's store.

To Ditchers and Wool-pickers.

DITCHERS who wish for employment, will by applying at No. 24, Calle de Belgrano, find work at good wages. And wool-pickers will be paid seven and a half dollars for every 25lbs. picked.—The wool that is to be picked has no *cartetilla* or bur.

NOTICE.

THE Persons who have taken the following publications from the Commercial-Room, are requested to return them. "Blackwood's Magazine" for March. "The Weekly Herald" of New York for the month of February, and a sheet of "the Times" of 11th February, which contains the particulars of Queen Victoria's Marriage.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	354	a	355	dollars each
Do. Patriot	354	a	355	do. do.
Plata macuquina	20	a	21½	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	a	22½	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	21½	a	22	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	56	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England ...	2½	a		penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	22½	a		per patacon
Do. United States	18	a	19	perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best.........	49	a	50	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	43	a	45	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	44	a	45	do. do.
Do. salted	34	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a	18	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5	a	5½	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	65	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, commen	14	a	16	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked............	31	a	32	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	22	a	23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	35	a	36	
Deer skins per dozen......	16	a	17	
Hair, long	90	a	95	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	50	do. do.
Jerked Beef		a		doperquintal
Tallow, melted....	20	a	21	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	300	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*	
Salt, on board...........		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct.pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 365 dollars. The lowest price 350 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{9}{16}$ pence. The lowest ditto 2½ pence.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.